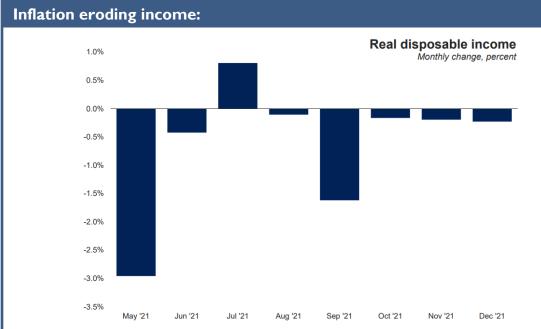


Clark County Treasurer Investment Pool Monthly Report

Key Performance Indicators		
	<u>Jan. 2022</u>	<u>Jan. 2021</u>
County's Book Value Yield	0.57%	0.94%
State LGIP's Book Value Yield	0.09%	0.15%
County's Total Market Return	-0.91%	1.73%
Benchmark's Total Market Return	-0.44%	1.56%
County's Effective Duration	1.36 yrs.	1.12 yrs.
Benchmark's Duration	1.33 yrs.	0.99 yrs.
Average Maturity	1.41 yrs.	1.52 yrs.
Net Asset Value (N.A.V.)	\$0.992468	\$1.008798
County's Book Value	\$1,057.5 mm	\$1,034.8 mm
Current Market Yields		
Fed Funds Rate (upper)	0.25%	0.25%
2-year Treasury Note	1.18%	0.11%

- The Federal Reserve maintained course in January while delivering a more hawkish tone around their desire to keep realized inflation and inflation expectations under control. There is now clear consensus amongst Fed members that both of their goals stable price and full employment have been met and an accommodative monetary policy is no longer appropriate. Many economists feel the Fed is already behind the ball at removing accommodations and will need to raise rates significantly faster than the previous tightening cycle. As of the end of January, markets are pricing in approximately five 25 basis point hikes in 2022.
- January's job report was surprisingly stronger than expected. It was thought that Omicron variant could possibly produce a negative jobs report for January but instead 467k nonfarm payrolls were added with additional 709k added in positive revisions. Household survey showed an increase of 1.2 million jobs and increase in the labor force of 1.3 million bringing the labor participation rate up three tenths to 62.2% and the unemployment rate up one tenth to 4.0%.
- 3.5 million workers reported missing work for health reasons in January, which was likely the reason average weekly hours worked dropped from 34.7 to 34.5. This also impacted average hourly earnings, boosting earnings 0.7% month over month and 5.7% year-over-year. Overall, January's employment report was unexpectedly strong despite the noise from the annual revisions and Omicron.



Inflation continues to be the biggest economic issue and risk to growth. December's Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.5% for a 7.0% year-over-year increase. As inflation erodes buying power, consumer consumption will slow. Fourth quarter's personal consumption growth was 3.3%.

